

these Congratulations on this Event, as well as our most unfeigned Thanks for the eminent Advantages which this Colony has derived from your Attention to it, in every Instance where your Authority or Council could promote its Interest.

We must further beg your Excellency's Permission to observe, that, although your Command is no longer limited to the Southern District of America, we shall still presume to hope, that our growing Community will continue to feel the Influence of your Regard; and that a Colony whose Pride it is to consider your Excellency as a Patron, will, from the perfect Knowledge you have acquired of its true Interest, and great natural Advantages, find Measures adopted for its future Promotion, which could only with Propriety, be expected to result from such Sources.

We shall detain your Excellency no longer than to wish you an agreeable Passage to New York, and to assure you, that we have the Honour to be with the most perfect Respect,

Sir,
Your Excellency's most Obedient,
And most humble Servant,
Pensacola, April 23, 1773.

Gentlemen,
The Mark of Esteem which you have been pleased to confer on me by your polite Address, merits my sincere Thanks. Permit me to assure you, that in whatever Station his Majesty may think proper to employ me, I shall feel the utmost Happiness, in promoting your Welfare, and the Settlement of this valuable Infant Colony, which, I with Pleasure see, at length emerging from a State of Obscurity, and possessed of a Prospect of becoming populous.

I sincerely wish Success to attend all your Endeavours for this desirable Purpose; and I am, with great Esteem,
Gentlemen,
Your most Obedient,
Humble Servant.

To the Gentlemen Inhabitants,
and Merchants, of the Town
of Pensacola.

On Monday last the Mayor and Corporation of this City waited on his Excellency General Gage, at his House in Broad Street, and after the usual Formalities the following Address was read by the Recorder, during which his Excellency was presented with the Freedom of the City, in a Gold Box.

To his Excellency the Honourable THOMAS GAGE, Lieutenant General, in his Majesty's Army, and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Forces in North-America.

The ADDRESS of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonality, of the City of New-York.

WE should do Violence to the grateful Feelings of the Citizens of New-York, of every Rank, if we omitted in taking Leave of your Excellency, to express their Grief at the Departure of an Inhabitant, whose Residence here has done Honour to our City, and of whose Politeness and Benevolence, we have had abundant Experience.

It would be painful to you, Sir; and on some joyful Occasion, it will be more agreeable to us, to recount the most signal Instances of your Favour to this Community; permit us nevertheless to remark, that your's was the arduous Task to command an Army, in that critical Hour, when the several Branches of the Empire, rent by unnatural Discords, seemed to be upon the Point of dissolving the Union to which they owe their Safety, their Glory, and their Happiness: And your's was the Honour to direct in that Storm, not only with Wisdom and Firmness, but with that Magnanimity and Prudence, so happily suited to the Exigencies of the Times, and with that affectionate Tenderness to the true Interest of the Publick, which never fails to add more Lustre to the Character of a General, than can be derived from all the splendid Exploits of Arms.

In the Name of a City, that has a high and just Sense of your distinguished Merit, and as a Memorial of the Gratitude, and Affection of its Inhabitants, we beg your Acceptance of this Box, and a Title to all the Rights of a Citizen of New-York; and we most ardently beseech the Sovereign Disposer of human Affairs, ever to follow you and your Family, with the Smiles of a most indulgent Providence.

Signed by the unanimous Order of the Common Council of New-York.
WHITEHEAD HICKS, Mayor.
June the 7th, 1773.

The Box above mentioned—which he was pleased politely to accept; as also at the same Time, an Invitation to dine with them, that Day, at Mr. Hull's Tavern, where a splendid Entertainment was provided, which was also honoured by the Presence of his Excellency General Haldimand, the Gentlemen of his Majesty's Council, and all the principal Gentlemen, both Civil and Military, &c. who were then in the City.

To which his EXCELLENCY made the following ANSWER.

To the Worshipful the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonality of the City of New-York.

Gentlemen,
YOUR very kind Address, at this Time of my Departure, gives me uncommon Pleasure, and merits my warmest Acknowledgments.

It has ever been my Ambition, as my Station equally to promote the Interest of my King, and the Welfare of his Subjects—I cannot therefore fail, of being highly sensible of the honourable Testimony you are pleased to give me of your Approbation of my Conduct. I esteem myself highly honoured by your enrolling my Name in the List of your Citizens, and I accept your Presents with Gratitude, as a Memorial of your Affection, and as such, I shall ever carefully preserve them. It is my ardent Wish, that your City may increase and prosper, and that its Inhabitants may continue a flourishing and happy People, to the End of Time.

June 7th, 1773.
To his Excellency the Honourable THOMAS GAGE, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Forces in North-America.

May it please your Excellency, THE Recorder and Clergy, with the Inhabitants of the City of New-York, in Communion of the Church of England, as by Law established, beg Leave to wait upon your Excellency, and to express the deep Concern they feel at your Departure from America.

In your arduous important Station, your Measures have been always directed by the most consummate Prudence, unshaken Fidelity to our gracious Sovereign; and a just regard to the Peace and Welfare of the Colonies; whilst such Conduct reflects the greatest Honour on yourself, We doubt not but it will secure the Approbation and Smiles of the best of Princes.

Your affable, polite Deportment—your easiness of Access—your numerous Acts of Charity and Generosity—your exemplary Behaviour in a religious View, during your Residence in this City, have greatly endeared you to us, and leave the strongest Impressions of Gratitude and Esteem on our Minds.

From hence, Sir, you carry not only the good Wishes, but the warmest Affection of every good Man, and loyal Subject; and be pleased to accept in particular, our sincere Thanks for that Countenance you have shewed to the respectable Congregation which we have the Honour to represent.

PERMIT us to wish your Excellency, and Lady and Family, an agreeable Passage to your native Country, and that you may be rewarded with Honour, Happiness, and every Blessing in this Life—which is due to exalted Merit; and finally admitted to that un fading Felicity which is the Portion of the Just.

Signed by Order of the Corporation,
SAMUEL AUCHMUTY, Recorder.
8th June, 1773.

To the Reverend the Rector and Clergy, and the Inhabitants of the City of New-York, in Communion of the Church of England, as by Law established.

Gentlemen,
I Return you my unfeigned Thanks for the very obliging Address you have been pleased to present to me: the Approbation you have thought proper to testify of my Conduct, and the Concern you are pleased to express, at my Departure from America, when I consider the very respectable Body they come from, cannot but be extremely flattering to me.

Your Expressions of good Will towards me, and my Family, claim my warmest Acknowledgments, which no Time can obliterate the Remembrance of, and I shall ever retain a lively Interest in all Matters that concern the Welfare of the Church of England.

Sunday last the Ship Samson, Capt. Conger, and the Ship Dutchess of Gordon, Capt. Winn, arrived here from London, by whom we have the following Advice,

BARCELONA, April 3.

A Courier extraordinary is just arrived from Madrid, since which they have been very busy in the Arsenal, in providing necessaries for all the regiments of infantry to take the field. Nine thousand tents are also ordered to be got ready for the service of 60,000 men. Two Chetacs have been dispatched for the service, to engage all the fallers they can find, as well as such who were before sent from Mexico. The like enrolling is ordered to be made on all the coast of Catalonia.

April 5. Advice from Constantinople, that a Russian officer arrived there the 14th ult. who was sent from the Sieur D'Obrescow to the Divan, negotiating them; that he is authorized, from his Imperial Masters, to propose a preliminary of the Armistice to the Porte; and although the answer he received is unknown, we may easily guess, that the Porte is not

inclined to a farther suspension of arms, as all the troops immediately received orders to march, and the vessels to sail, with orders to commence hostilities immediately.

These Advices further add, that the French merchants there have offered to the Porte, to take upon them the care of providing the city of Constantinople with all sorts of provisions; as they would undertake to support grain, and all kinds of provisions from different coasts, on their own risk, if the Porte would enter with them into a Contract: But this offer has been rejected with disdain. From whence it is plain, that notwithstanding all the assurances which they have received from the Court of Versailles, they put no great confidence in Christians.

Rotterdam, April 14. The last letters from Paris assure us, that nothing is talked of there but War. They tell us, that Count d'Elaigne is actually set out for Toulon to hasten the equipment of the 12 ships of the line and 6 frigates which are to be ready in May, against which time an answer is expected by the courier who is sent from Paris to Petersburg. It is said that the Empress of Russia is in the above dispatches solicited to withdraw her troops from Finland, and recall her fleet from the Mediterranean; and that if the Court of Petersburg refuses to comply, the fleet from Toulon is immediately to sail.

L O N D O N.
April 10. The Prussian Minister's sudden departure on Wednesday was not less surprising than his Excellency's unexpected arrival on Thursday at St. James's, when he waited on his Majesty and had a conference.

It is reported, that late on Thursday night Mr. Potter, the Messenger, arrived at the Secretary's Office with dispatches from Madrid, which bring an account that the King of Spain had signed a treaty of alliance between France and England; and the same night another messenger arrived from Holland, with advice that the Dutch refused entering into the said treaty, being determined to stand neuter.

April 13. Letters from Stockholm advise, that the Empress of Russia had, by letter, requested from the King of Sweden to be informed what part his Majesty would choose to take in the present situation of affairs, and that his Majesty has returned for answer, that he should observe an exact neutrality.

April 15. Advices are received from Constantinople, that no less a sum than two Millions Sterling had been offered by the Porte to prevent a certain Northern Power from engaging itself in the war between the Turks and Russians.

The Henry, Medcalf; Pallas, Holt; Robson, Scropton; and Adriatic, Macks (transports) from London, are arrived at Plymouth, to take on board two regiments of foot, one for New-York and the other for Quebec.

April 17. By the latest advice from Copenhagen, we are informed, that his Danish Majesty has embraced the friendship of the Empress of Russia, and has entered into a treaty with her Imperial Majesty, both offensive and defensive.

The King of Sardinia is not only making his old regiments complete, but raising new levies, and with such diligence, as to be able to bring an army of no less than 40000 men next June into the field.

The rumour is very current at the West End of the town, that the present Ministry will soon be changed totally; and that Lord Chatham will once more quit his Sabine farm, where he has been long revolving in his mind the folly of ambition, however plumed; and return to save his country.

It is certain that our Ministry have refused all the offers which have been made them from the Courts of Versailles and Madrid.

April 23. A correspondent at the Admiralty informs us, that 15 ships of the line are already put in commission; and that as soon as they are equipped, they are to sail for Gibraltar to join Sir Peter Dennis's Squadron.

It is said that France and Spain, by a secret Treaty with the Porte, are to fall upon the Russian fleet as soon as the Armistice between the Turks and Russians expires.

The French fleet sitting out at Toulon consists of 12 ships of the line; they are to be joined by the Spanish Squadron at Cathagena, and to act in conjunction against the Russians.

Matters are now said to be in a right train for accommodating the disagreements between the Courts of Berlin and London, in a manner equally advantageous to both parties.

April 25. We are well informed, that a war is now unavoidable, for that orders are given for 15 sail of the line, and 4 frigates, to be employed up the Streights, and that Lord Sandwich has promised a great Passage that they shall be ready for sea in 20 days. Press warrants are expected to be issued this day.

Another Correspondent says, orders were yesterday dispatched to the different sea ports, to sit out, with all possible expedition,

15, fifteen sail of the line; their destination is at present a secret; though it is said, as a fleet of observation, in compliance with a secret treaty subsisting with Russia.

The approach of war is now so strongly confirmed from all quarters, that the creatures of Lord Mansfield can no longer deny it. France has been preparing these four months; and till within these few days has lulled us into a total security of neutrality. Can we be neutre and behold her fleets riding in the Baltic, and Mediterranean? The Quary at Dunkirk is nearly finished; her coasts are filled with warlike stores and men. In a word, her object in the north is, to support Sweden against Denmark and Russia; and in the Mediterranean, to support the Turks against Russia and the Emperor. And we have not only, hitherto been the dupes of this accursed policy, but are, so long as France pleases, to continue in this dark and blundering situation, unless the flames of war alarm us to a just sense of our folly and danger. The plan laid down, and now pursuing by France, will inevitably draw every nation in Europe into the war; and we, from being the great Umpire in such disputes, are sunk to the low state of tools to France, acting by a second or third hand, under French councils.

The Queen of Denmark intends, on her return here to live as private as possible; and this she has particularly desired she may be indulged in.

April 24. We have the following, from good authority, as the present state and disposition of the powers of Europe:

When the Dauphin was married to a daughter of Austria, a strict alliance was entered into, between the Empress and the Court of Versailles. The principal conditions were, that should Austria, during the war between the Russians and Turks, and the disturbances in Poland, think it expedient to send an army into that country, to restore its Liberty to the Republic, France should assist her with 24,000 men, or a specified subsidy, at the option of the Court of Versailles. Choiseul was then Minister; but when the Emperor, desirous to assist the Poles, made a requisition of the immediate observance of the terms of the treaty at Versailles; D'Aiguillon, who held the Reins of Government, shuffled with him, and promised to pay the money at some future period, but absolutely refused the 24,000 men. Count Caunitz, offended at this breach of Faith, persuaded the Emperor, though against the inclination of the Empress, to enter into the triple alliance, which has already brought about the division of Poland.

France, alarmed at this league, shewed much desire to enter into an alliance with Great-Britain. Our ministry, who have long declared their Resolution, not to interfere in a continental war, and moreover averse to an unpopular union with the House of Bourbon, declared their fixed resolution, to observe a strict neutrality in the war which subsists between the Russians and Turks, and which is likely to be kindled between the former, and the King of Sweden, who is not only the determined ally, but even the very Creature of France.

The House of Bourbon, in their rage to assist the Turks, and the Swedes, entered into a Negotiation with the King of Sardinia, who, in consideration of a large subsidy from Spain, has, it is said, consented to join his forces to a Spanish army, and to attack the Italian dominions of the House of Austria. It is also apprehended from some late memorials presented here by the Prussian Envoy, that his master is secretly in the interest of France, which he will declare, should the Emperor make any motions on the side of Alliance and Lorraine.

The French Court in the mean time have issued orders for the equipment of a fleet at Toulon, and for fitting out another at Brest: The first intended to exterminate the Russian Squadron in the Archipelago; the latter to aid the Swedes in the Baltic, and to facilitate descents upon the Russian territories. In the kind of harmony which has for some time subsisted between us and the French, the latter informed us the other day, concerning their two armaments.

By this declaration, another wheel was touched, which moves the present preparations. In the treaty of commerce concluded between us and Russia a few years ago, there was a secret article, by which we guaranteed the safety of their fleet against the French and Spaniards; and though the Court of Petersburg have not of late shewed the proper attention to us, we are resolved not to depart from our engagements: Neither indeed is it our interest to permit the House of Bourbon to parade through the Baltic, and Mediterranean, without asking them a civil question.

The present fleet is certainly intended for nothing but to be a Squadron of observation; yet it is apprehended that the House of Bourbon is too far engaged with its allies, to permit the gathering storm to blow over without breaking.

The true state of the present armament is as follows: The Russian fleet which has, for a long time past, been

amphant in the Mediterranean, has been guilty of many excesses, and in particular has greatly interrupted the French Turkey trade. The Court of Versailles has made several representations on this head, without obtaining redress; in consequence of which they have notified to our Court, that a fleet is fitting out at Toulon, to drive the Russians out of the Mediterranean: Our military replied, that Great Britain would send a fleet to observe them.

Admiral Saunders is to hoist his flag on board the Barfleur of 90 guns. All accounts from Bengal, join in commendation of the spirited and disinterested conduct of Governor Hastings, who has introduced such excellent regulations in the government, as bid fair to restore that country to its former flourishing condition; and this may be the easier effected, as at present the most profound peace reigns throughout India.

A Proclamation (bearing date Thursday last the 22d inst.) for encouraging seamen, and landmen, to enter themselves on board his Majesty's ships of war, is published, giving to all able seamen a bounty of three pounds; to all ordinary seamen two pounds; and to all such able landmen twenty shillings, as shall voluntarily enter themselves to serve in the royal navy, on or before the 31st Day of May next.

Orders are sent over to Ireland to lay an embargo on the Irish victuallers, and to prevent the exportation of provisions from the ports of that kingdom, except on government account.

We can assure the publick, that Admiral Saunders is appointed to the command of the grand fleet, now fitting out, with the utmost expedition, at Portsmouth, whose orders are to sail immediately for the Mediterranean.

The report, current yesterday, that a fleet of sixteen ships of the line, and four frigates are ordered to be fitted for sea immediately, seems to be confirmed, and a proclamation is expected to be issued out this day, for encouragement of sailors, and landmen, to enter on board his Majesty's fleet, every able seaman 3l. ordinary seamen 20s. and able-bodied landmen 20s. as bounty money, to continue till the 21st of May, to man the said fleet. A sloop of war is ordered to lie off the tower, for the service of the regulating Captains in London; and press warrants are sent to Portsmouth, Plymouth, &c. The ships named are, the Ocean, and Barfleur of 90 guns; the Marlborough, Resolution, Egmont, Lenox, Royal Oak, Terrible, Albion, Dublin, Kent, and Torbay, of 74 guns each; Boyne of 70 guns; St. Albion's, Worcester, and Somerset, of 64 guns each. Various are the conjectures as to their destination, but we cannot with certainty say where it is bound for. A few days, however, must discover it.

It is certain, that advices have been received at the Hague, that hostilities are commenced between the Spaniards and the Moors at Oran.

Yesterday there was a full board of admiralty held at Charing Cross, at which Lord Sandwich presided; at the breaking up of which, expresses were sent off to Chatham, Portsmouth, and Plymouth dock yards.

The following intelligence may be depended on, that eight sail of the line are ordered for the Mediterranean immediately; six are to be fitted out with all expedition, with some frigates for the West-Indies, and eight more, making in the whole twenty-two ships of the line, which are designed for Asia and America.

Yesterday six rendezvous houses for the purpose of inflicting seamen into his Majesty's service, were opened a Wapping and Rotherhithe.

Twenty-four surgeons were taken from the half pay list, by order from the admiralty-board, to serve on board the royal navy.

The commissioners of the victualling-office have received orders for getting ready 27,000 tons of salt provisions, for the use of the men of war at Spithead and Plymouth, in fourteen days.

His Majesty's ships Barfleur, Royal Oak, Worcester, Dyon, Superb, and Achilles, are ordered out from Portsmouth to Spithead, with all speed, to wait for sailing orders.

The French Consul, who lately embraced Mahometanism, and had retired too near Adrianople, was last month found strangled in his bed.

NEWPORT, May 31.

Last Tuesday arrived in town, the Hon. Judges Oliver and Auchmuty; and the next day, 'tis said, they met at President Wentworth's house, on the business of the GASPEE: And yesterday arrived Capt. Freebody from New York, with whom came the Hon. Judge Hoffmann and lady, and the Hon. Judge Smyth.

We hear that two of the Gaspee's men arrived on board one of the men of war in this harbor, from Boston, last week, said to have been sent for from England, as witnesses to support some extraordinary charges.

NEW-YORK, June 16.

Captain Hodge, in 17 Days from St. Kitts, the 29th ult. spoke with Capt. George Cunningham, in a Sloop from St. Eustatia, for Virginia, all well on board.

Friday last, being the Anniversary of his Majesty's Birth Day, when he entered the 36th Year of his Age, the Militia of this City, consisting of 7 independent Companies, and 3 belonging to the Out-Wards, appeared under Arms, on the Common, dressed in their several Uniforms, which they made a fine Appearance; were reviewed by his Excellency the Governor, and went through a Variety of Fireings, and military Manoeuvres, with such Order and Regularity as did them much Honour, and gave great Pleasure to a very numerous Company of Spectators; among whom were many Persons of Distinction, and Excellence in military Knowledge.

After the Review, the independent Companies marched to the Bowling-Green, and drew up before the Fort Gate, where, in the Council Chamber, his Excellency, with the Gentlemen of his Majesty's Council, the Members (in Town) of the General Assembly, the Mayor and Corporation, and most of the principal Gentlemen in Town, who were joined by his Excellency the General, and the principal Gentlemen of the Army, drank his Majesty's Health, &c. which was echoed by a Royal Salute from the Cannon of the Battery; after which, the Company were regaled on the Ramparts, while a Feu de Joy, and several Volleys were fired by the Militia, with a Regularity and Exactness, that was extremely pleasing to every Person present.

In the Afternoon, his Excellency gave an elegant Entertainment, in the Fort, as did his Excellency General Gage, at Mr. Hull's Tavern in the Broad-Way. The loyal Healths were celebrated by several Discharges of the Fort Guns, from 21 to 13, at each Toast. In the Evening, the City was illuminated in a more superb and general Manner than was ever known before in this City.

The illuminations at the Houses of the Hon. Hugh Wallace, Esq.—his Excellency the General, and at the Fort, particularly engaged the Attention of the Spectators, by many curious Devices, and Decorations—From one of the Batteries at the Fort, and from the Bowling Green, before the Gate, some very curious Fire Works were played off; particularly the Representation of an Engagement between two Ships at Sea, which, after a furious alternate Discharge, ended in the Destruction of one of them; gave great Entertainment to a vast Multitude of People.

The most elegant Part of the Entertainment was the brilliant Appearance of Ladies at the Fort, which must have been delightful to his Majesty himself, had he been present—and would have convinced him, that, as America vies with Great Britain, itself in Loyalty and Affection to his Person and constitutional Government,—so it rivals its parent Country, in the Charms of Beauty and Female Attractions.

On Tuesday last, his Excellency General Gage, with his amiable Lady and Family; also Major Sheriff, Capt. Kemble, Captain Dohson, Doctor Brown, and several other Passengers embarked on board the Ship Earl of Dunmore, Capt. Eslingham Lawrence; and the Wind being fair, immediately sailed for London. The General was attended by the principal Officers of the Army, to the Water-Side, at Murray's Wharf, near the Coffee House, where a Company of the Royal Artillery, under Arms waited his coming. As soon as the Ship got under sail, he was saluted by 19 Discharges of 2 Field Pieces, belonging to the Artillery; and as he passed the Battery by the like Number from thence.

Yesterday the Body of Mr. William Hibben, Pilot, mentioned in our last, was found floating in the Stream near the Narrows, and immediately brought up to Town, and carried to the Place of his late Dwelling. In the Afternoon of the same Day, his Funeral was attended by many respectable Inhabitants, and his Remains decently interred in Trinity Church Yard.

[The Addresses which are Lengthy, and came in too late to print a Supplement, oblige us to postpone a great Part of the News intended for this Paper, till next Week.]

Captain Hodge, New-York, Lord Esprit. Ship Dutchess of Gordon, I. L. Wilm, and Sampson, H. Couper, London. Ellen, I. Clark, Bristol. Snow Commerce, N. Wilson, White-Haven. Brig Calway Peck, H. Fallow, Cork. Coronation, R. Snow, Barnstable. Rebecca, R. Watts, Hispaniola. Balfour, P. Schermerhorn, South Carolina. Matly, T. Cochrane, Philadelphia. Sloop Draper, R. Gibb, Musqueto Shore. Sloop, W. Wilson, and Sufanna, J. Newton, New-Providencia. Helena, C. Deben, St. Eustatia. Philadelphia Farmer, J. Hodge, and Schooner Hope, T. Cunningham, St. Croix. Baltimore, T. Tohy, N. Carolina. OUTWARDS. Brig Cornelia, B. M. Dewitt, Newfoundland. Fair Lady, A. Mortimer, Georgia. Matly, T. Cochrane, Glasgow. George, J. Caldwell, St. Croix.

Lucetta, S. Snell, Africa. King George, J. Fingless, Ship Catherine, J. Mount, Gibraltar. Grace, C. Young, Bristol. Sloop Defiance, J. Tillinghast, Rhode-Island. Catherine, A. Green, St. Christopher. Daniel, I. Sleight, Africa. Sally, Wilson, New-Providencia.

CLEARED. Ship Earl of Dunmore, E. Lawrence, London. Renown, W. Keith, and Sally, T. Albertson, Philadelphia. Brig Mary Ann, I. Brink, Falmouth. Defiance, J. Tweed, and Ship Mary, W. Homer, Newfoundland. Schooner Linette, I. Doyle, St. Eustatia. Sloop Liberty, W. Cannon, Coracao. Catherine and Mary, D. Beron, St. Augustine. Charles Town, W. Whitten, Georgia. Schooner Hopewell, J. Elkhart, Maryland.

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Sale of the Estate of Mr. Cornelius C. Van Home, in Little Dock-Street, with the Water Lot, which has been some Time past been advertised in this and Mr. Livingston's Paper, and the New-York Mercury, will be peremptorily struck off to the highest Bidder, on TUESDAY NEXT.

JOHN AMIEL

Has just imported in the Ship Samson, from London, Genuine Strasbourg fruit, Plain rappes, and N°43 Scotch fruit in lb. measures, and in lb. bottles. Ditto in bladders. With a complete assortment in the grocery way. 88-91

A FINE ASSORTMENT of IRISH LINEN, 21s and 2d. wd. just imported, by JOHN WOODWARD, Near the FLY-MARKET; Who has also imported, Very handsome Furniture Cottons and Calicoes. 88-91

THEATRE

By Permission of his Excellency the GOVERNOR.

At the THEATRE in JOHN-STREET, on Friday June 11th, will be presented, A COMEDY, call'd,

THE MAN of the TOWN; OR THE SCHOOL for LOVERS.

TO WHICH WILL BE ADDED, L E T H E; OR

ESOP in the SHADES. HORSMANSHIP.

By Mr. BATES, THE ORIGINAL PERFORMER;

WHO has had the honour of performing before the Emperor of Germany, the Empress of Russia, the King of Great-Britain, the French King, the Kings of Prussia, Portugal, Sweden, Denmark, and Poland, and the Prince of Orange; also, at the courts of Saxony, Bavaria, Brunswick, Mecklenburgh, Saxe-Gotha, Hildburghausen, Anspach, and every other court in Germany; at all which he received the greatest applause, as can be made manifest by the CERTIFICATES from the several courts now in his possession, and is allowed, by the greatest judges in the MANLY ART, he professes, to excel any Horseman that ever attempted anything of the kind.

On TUESDAY next, if fair, if not, on THURSDAY the 14th of June instant, he will perform at the Bull's-Head, in the Bowery-Lane.

The doors will be opened at four o'clock, and he will moult precisely at five.

The seats are made proper for Ladies and Gentlemen. He will take it as a particular favour, if Gentlemen will not suffer any dogs to come with them.

TICKETS for the first place, at One Dollar each; and for the second, Four Shillings; to be had at the bar of the Coffee-House, at Mr. Livingston's, and at the place of performance. No money will be taken at the doors, nor admittance without tickets.

West Chester, Pa. By order of Caleb Fowler, Esq. County Clerk. In one of the Judges of the Superior Court of Common Pleas for West Chester County; Notice is hereby given, that on application to him made, by Samuel Backer, a creditor of Isaac Gerow, late of North-Castle, in the said county of West-Chester, in pursuance of two several acts of the legislature of this colony of New-York; the one entitled, "an act to prevent frauds in debtors;" and the other entitled, "an act to revive the several acts therein mentioned, relating to absconding and fraudulent debtors;" he has said Judge did direct all the whole estate, of the said Isaac Gerow, real and personal, to be seized; and that unless he does remove, and discharge his debts within three months next after the said seizure, given, all his estate, real and personal, to be sold and taken, will be sold for the satisfaction of his creditors. Dated the 15th day of May, 1793.

West Chester, Pa. By order of Caleb Fowler, Esq. County Clerk. In one of the Judges of the Superior Court of Common Pleas for West Chester County; Notice is hereby given, that on application to him made, by Oliver Drake, Esq. a creditor of Paul Thompson, late of the County of Chester, in the said County of West-Chester, in pursuance of two several acts of the legislature of the Colony of New-York; the one entitled, "an act to prevent frauds in debtors;" and the other entitled, "an act to revive the several acts therein mentioned, relating to absconding and fraudulent debtors;" he has said Judge directed all the whole estate of the said Paul Thompson, real and personal, to be seized; and that unless he does remove, and discharge his debts, within three months next after this public Notice given, all his estate, real and personal, to be sold, and taken, will be sold for the satisfaction of his creditors. Dated the 15th day of May, 1793.

JOHN MORLON

Has just come to hand per the Dutchess of Gordon, Capt. Wilm, and Sampson, H. Couper, from London, and the late Vessels from Bristol;

A Very neat assortment of

A European and India goods, well adapted to the present season; amongst which are, very handsome single and double purple cassines, India and English chins; blue and white, and red and white cotton furniture, purple do. blue and white, and red and white copper plate do. red and white, and blue and white binding, calico, 7-8 and 4-4 cambricks and laces; blue and white, and red and white striped gingham, China taffeties and Perlians, new silk romals, handkerchiefs, brown and white drillings, brocade and white Russia sheetings, 7-8 and 4-4 Irish flannels, from 1s. 6d. to 2s. per yard, lush sheeting and doilies; superfine and middling broad-cloths, with many other articles too tedious to catalogue.

CHINA

Consisting of table and tea table sets complete, blue and white, and enamel'd jars and beakers; blue and white enamel'd tea pots, sugar dishes and milk pots; blue and white and enamel'd breakfast and afternoon cups and saucers, by the box or single for quantity; blue and white, and enamel'd bowls, from half a pint to a gallon; odd dishes, plates and tureens, blue and white and enamel'd odd cups and saucers, &c. &c. all of which he will dispose of on the lowest terms, for cash or the usual credit, at his store on Hunter's Quay. 88-91

Dr. RYAN'S

INCOMPARABLE WORM DESTROYING SUGAR PLUMS,

Necessary to be kept in all FAMILIES.

So exceedingly valued by all people, who have had of them in Great Britain and Ireland, for their transcendent excellency in the destroying worms of all kinds, both in the bodies of men, women, and children, by not only breaking the knots in the duodenum, or gut near the stomach, but they pass through the smallest passages of the body, and purge away thoseropy and slimy humours which are the cause of these pernicious vermin, and the source of many other disorders; they are one of the best purges in the whole world for gross bodied children that are apt to breed worms, and have large bellies; their operation is mild, safe and pleasant; they wonderfully cleanse the bowels of all stiff and clammy humours which stop up the parts, and prevent the juice of food from being conveyed to the liver, and made blood, which is often the cause with children, and is attended with a hard belly, flinching breath, frequent fevers, rickets, and a decay of strength in the lower parts: Likewise settled aches, and pains in the head, swellings, old sores, scabs, tetters, or breaking out, will be perfectly cured, and the blood and skin restored to its original purity and smoothness; they purge by urine, and bring away the gravel, and actually cure all obstructions of the urine, or ulcers in the kidneys. They at once strike at the true cause of the scurvy and entirely destroy it, and all febrile humours and effects, root and branch, so as never to return again; and what makes them more commendable is, they are full as agreeable to both taste and sight as loaf sugar; and in their operation as innocent as new milk.

I have by these plums cured a great many children of whooping, or chin-cough, and agues, which distempers are very common and troublesome to families, and the want of these plums has been the ruin of many children's constitutions.

These plums enrich and sweeten the whole mass of blood, carry off all gross, corrupt and purid humour, and create a fresh and healthy complexion in such as are affected by any putrid matter.

The plumb is a great diuretic, cleansing the reins of time; it expels wind, and is a sovereign medicine in the cholick and griping of the guts. It allays and carries off four vapours which occasion many disorders in the head. It opens all obstructions in the stomach, lungs, liver, reins and bladder; causes a good appetite, and helps digestion: It hath been found wonderfully successful to such persons as are going into chroical distempers, as asthma, phthisis, or shortness of breath, dropsies and yellow jaundice. Now I hope all impartial persons are satisfied, that the medicine which works upon such humours, will almost reach any distemper, if not too far gone, since corruption and putrefaction are the fore-runners of all diseases; therefore no better physic can be taken for all ages, sexes and constitutions, from infancy to an old age. These plums are highly serviceable to the female sex, from the age of 14 to 20 years, and from 40 to 50. Each box contains one dozen of these plums, price 8 shillings, with directions. Sold by

HUGH GAINES.

Diagnosick Signs of Worms. PALENESS in the face, itching of the nose, hollowness of the eyes, grating of the teeth when asleep, dulness, pains, and heaviness in the head, a dry cough, an itching in the fundament, white and thick urine, unquiet sleep, often starting, lost appetite, swell'd belly, yawning and biting about the stomach, frightful dreams, extreme thirst, the body decay'd and lean, fits, often vomiting, flinching breath, &c.

Directions for taking them:

A child from 2 to 5 years may eat one plumb, from 5 to 6 one and a half, from 6 to 8 two; from 8 to 10 two and a half, from 10 to 12 three, from 12 to 15, and all above that age, may eat four plums, one hour or two before retiring, and to drink during that time, the afterwards drink warm tea, whey, or water-gruel; in which, the patient must stay two or three days without each day.

In adults, the same quantity must be taken, two, three or four hours before the fit comes on; and be repeated three times. In whooping or chin cough, give the quantity above mentioned. 88-91

New-York, PURSUANT to an act of the June 5, 1793. Governor, the Council, and the General Assembly of the colony of New-York, entitled, "an act for the relief of insolvent debtors within this colony, with respect to the imprisonment of their persons," passed the 1st sessions; notice is hereby given, to all the creditors of Cornelius Balfam, of the county of Orange Town, now confined in the goal at Orange Town, in the said county; that by the said Cornelius Balfam has made application to, and is to appear before the Hon. Daniel Hoffmann, and George D. Ludlow, Esqrs, two of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the said colony, at the City Hall, in the city of New-York, on Tuesday the 27th day of July next, in order to be discharged out of custody, in pursuance to the said act, and according to the prayer of the petition, which the said Cornelius Balfam has presented to the said Judges. 88-91

